The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1853. No. 67.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO'S OFFICE, *No. 3, Nesbit Lane.*

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE, of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6¾ Octaves Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case, packed,.. Rs. 500

FIRE ARMS by F. BAARER, of Munich, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought for even in England.

Double Rifles, with Hair Triggers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150

RIFLE PISTOLS, in case, with implements, per pair,..... Rs. 70

SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50

ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30

Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20

Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

CURE FOR INDIA !!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq, Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children; she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump fo it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson. Chemist, Liverpool dated August 2nth, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsbro, dated March 1st, 1852. illicted

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a near, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverin; in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been save l also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 21th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character t at the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as in urable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulc rs that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-Bay	Sore Nipple
Chiego-foot	Sore throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta, Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Delgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhughu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co, Umballah: Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodianah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah: Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnston's, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hukes and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1⅞d. at 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0 13-16th. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 as. 7
at sight, .. Rs. 99⅜

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 219 at 220

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	24 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do	85½ at 88 per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank,	„	1,000	do	15½ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	34 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do	1,000 22 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do	12,000 21,500).
Colaba Press Com.	„			6,525.—sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	7,000.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do	400 67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„	50	do	15 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 111 at 11 ¾ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 111½ at 111¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110¼ at 110⅝ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1839-33	..	Rs. 106 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 222 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 214.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104¼ at 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16⅛.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 17 6 at £5.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 17 6 at £5.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 20 at 22.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..			2s.	0⅛ d. per Rupee.
Do	3	do	do .. 2s.	0⅜d. „
Do	2	do	do .. 2s.	0½d. „
Do	30 days' sight.....		2s.	0d. „
Do	sight.....		1s.	11⅞d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do o
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s..	per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do .....2s.	0⅛d. do.
do	at 2	do	do .....2s.	0¼d. do.
do	at 1	do	do .....2s.	0⅜d. do.
do	at 1 day's		do	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland at 1	do		do	
On Scotland at 1	do		do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....				1s. 11⅞d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £30 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an d the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... .. „ 1½

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UNDER 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines, per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE HINDU SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY.

TO ALL WHO may be disposed to compete for a Prize of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be awarded to the Composer of the best English Essay on the Hindu System of Philosophy to be deposited as hereinafter appointed, before the 31st day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-four.

WHEREAS a Member of the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, has placed in the banking house of Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet Street, London, in the names of The Most Reverend John Bird, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, The Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of London, and the Right Reverend Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, as his Trustees, the sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, to the intent that the said sum may be paid by them, as a Prize, to the Composer, in the English language, of the Essay on the subject specified in the accompanying "Proposal of a Prize of £300, for the best Essay in refutation of the errors of Hindu Philosophy, according to the Vedanta, Nyaya, and Sankhya Systems," to be written and composed in strict conformity with the rules and declarations contained in such proposal.

NOW the said Trustees hereby give notice that they have, at the request of the donor, nominated and appointed the Reverend William Hodge Mill, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge; the Reverend William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, in the same University, and Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, to examine such essays as may be sent in by candidates for the said prize, and to adjudge and determine to which of such candidates the said prize ought to be given. And the said Trustees do hereby require that every candidate for the said prize shall, on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, deposit, or cause to be deposited, his essay in an envelope at the office of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, No. 79, Pall Mall, London, and to write on the envelope containing the same, the following address :—

"ESSAY ON THE HINDU SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY."
To the Examiners
(To the care of the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.)
79, PALL MALL, LONDON.

And the Trustees further require that each Essay be accompanied by a sealed Letter containing, the name and address of the Composer thereof having a motto or sentence written on the outside of the said Letter, and the same motto or sentence at the head of the Essay, to the intent that, so soon as the said Examiners, or such persons as the Trustees may hereafter nominate to be Examiners, shall have decided on the best Essay, they may open the sealed Letter, and declare the name of the successful Candidate.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Signed, J. B. CANTUAR,
„ C. J. LONDON,
„ S. OXON.

PROPOSAL OF A PRIZE OF £300, FOR THE BEST ESSAY IN REFUTATION OF THE ERRORS OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY ACCORDING TO THE VEDANTA, NYAYA AND SANKHYA SYSTEMS.

I BEG to offer a Prize of £300 as under, for the best Statement and refutation, in English, of the Fundamental Errors (opposed to Christian Theism) of the Vedanta, Nyaya and Sankhya Philosophies,* as set forth in the standard native authorities in the Sanskrit language, treating of those systems; together with a demonstration (supported by such arguments, and conveyed in such a form and manner as may be most likely to prove convincing to learned Hindus imbued with those errors,) of the following fundamental principles of Christian Theism, viz :—

First.—Of the real, and not merely apparent or illusory, distinctness of God from all other spirits, and from matter; and of the creation (in the proper sense) of all other spirits, and of matter, by God, in opposition to the Vedanta.

Second.—Of the non-eternity of seperate souls, and their creation by God, in opposition to the Nyaya and Sankhya.

Third.—Of the creation of matter, in opposition to the tenet of its eternity in the shape of atoms, (as maintained in the Nyaya and Vaiseshika Schools,) or in the shape of Prakriti, as maintained by the Sankhya.

Fourth.—Of the moral character and moral government of God; and of the reality and perpetuity of the difference between moral good and evil; with reference to such dogmas of the above Systems as are opposed to those doctrines.

The refutation of the above mentioned Hindu errors should (as it seems to the proposer) proceed upon a double basis, viz :—*First,* the disproof of the grounds on which the native authors claim divine authority for the founders of the several philosophical schools; and for the Vedas, in so far as those schools profess to be founded thereon. *Secondly,* a demonstration of the contrariety of those doctrines to reason, or to the best conclusions to which reason leads.

With the view of occasioning the least offence to the native reader on the threshold of the controversy, it might perhaps be best that the branch of the argument subversive of the divine authority of the Indian sages, and of the Vedas, should be precedep by the other branch, in which the errors forming the subject of refutation are shown to be in themselves destitute of any grounds of reason. But no restriction is meant to be placed on the essayist's discretion in arranging his topics.

The erroneous systems in question embody the best solutions which Hindu philosophers have been able to frame of the Mysteries of human existence. When, therefore, these theories are controverted, the difficulties which they were considered to neutralize, will again occur to the Hindu's mind, as demanding solution. *e. g.* Their theory of the eternity of souls, and of the present state being one of retribution for good or bad deeds done in former stages of existence, obviates, in their idea, the charge of partiality to which they conceive the Supreme being would, on the other hypothesis, be obnoxious, on account of the unequal distribution of his gifts in the present life. Hence the objections (founded on the above or other difficulties) which Hindu writers or reasoners raise to the non-eternity and creation of souls, and other doctrines of Christian Theism must be encountered as they arise.

With the view of doing the fullest justice to the subject, and ensuring most effectually the end proposed, viz., the conviction of the acute adherents of the error in question, (whose belief is founded on the *reasonings* as well as the *authority* of their own writers,) the Essay must bear constant reference to the specific grounds on which native authors base their doctrines, and to the arguments and illustrations by which they defend them. All important statements should be supported by reference to the native authors.

As native authors make use of frequent illustrations, either to set their tenets in a clear light or to defend them, it might be useful that the same practice, in so far as it answers the former purpose, should be employed by their opponents to illustrate their own views.

The Treatise should be so constructed as to show the English reader, in detail, what those grounds, arguments and illustrations are, by which the Indian authors support their systems. This might be done by putting these arguments, and so forth, into the mouth of one speaker, who should state them fully, while his opponent would refute them: or any other preferable course might be adopted, at the option of the Essayist.

With a view to the practical utility of the Treatise, as a manual for Christian disputants, unable to consult the original authorities, it is further necessary that the original Sanskrit terms, representing the principal ideas on which the controversy turns, should be given in the Roman character in the text, or in foot notes.

In spirit, the Treatise should be most kind and conciliatory, recognising cheerfully every merit and every true principle which may be justly ascribed to the native authors, and encountering their errors with the utmost gentleness which may be compatible with a clear indication of their pernicious tendency.

The Treatise should be simple in style, and lucid in the manner of treating the argument, adapted, as far as may be, to the Hindu habits of thinking, and, instead of presupposing in the Indian reader any amount of knowledge (extraneous to his own systems) of which he may be reasonably presumed to be ignorant, it should communicate to him, as occasion arises, any preliminary information which he may need.

The Treatise should be of such length as to admit of the full treatment of essential topics without running into tediousness. Any speculations considered by the writer as interesting, or important, to the European reader, but not bearing on the proposer's primary object,—the conviction of learned Hindus—might be thrown into an Appendix.

I have limited the subject as above defined (without prescribing that it should be pursued by the Essayist into a demonstration of the truth of Christianity,) because the points which have been indicated above form the peculiar difficulties of the Hindu controversy; and are the points with which those Missionaries who may be distinguished by no remarkable metaphysical acumen and devoid of any accurate acquaintance with the Indian philosophies (though they may know the main features of that which is popularly current), are least capable of dealing successfully. When such difficulties have been cleared away, the remainder of the argument, comprising the positive proofs of our holy religion, and the answers to objections which are not peculiar to Indian thinkers, or connected with their distinctive tenets, does not call for the same acuteness, or depth of Indian learning on the part of the Christian advocate.

I am desirous that the competition should be general, and not limited to natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

I desire to leave it to the discretion of the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Prelates named in my letter to fix such a period for receiving the Treatises of competitors, as, with reference to the difficulty of the subject, and the fact that persons resident in India may be expected to compete may appear sufficient. Perhaps three years from the date of the issue of the notice, might be fixed as the period within which the Essays must be delivered to any person who may be appointed to receive them.

The successful candidate will be required to print 300 copies of his Essay in a neat though inexpensive form, either in Britain or in India. The Proposer of the Prize is to have the option of reprinting the Essay subsequently, at his discretion, and of making use of it for translation into the Indian languages, in any way he may think fit. Beyond reserving to himself this discretion, however, the Proposer does not wish to interfere with the disposal of the copyright by the author.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On *the* FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

THE following donations in aid of the funds of the Gujarat Tract and Book Society are thankfully acknowledged by the Treasurer.

Dr. Wiche, Sattara.	-	Rs. 10
A Friend.	-	„ 5
W. C.	-	„ 10
Native Christians on Mahi Kanta.	-	„ 25
Do. Do. at Surat.	-	„ 20

N. B.—Contributions to the Society may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation.

ANOTHER YEAR of the *Guardian* has commenced. We have had difficulties of various kinds to struggle with, especially in relation to the printing and finance of our paper, which, without the aid of several kind friends, to whom our best acknowledgments are due, we should not have been able to get over. We have had encouragements also; and though our subscribers are fewer than we anticipated, we have received from them a cordial support, and have experienced at their hands a kind forbearance towards our deficiencies.

We have every day seen additional reasons for believing that a paper like the *Guardian*,—conducted on the broad principles of Evangelic Protestantism, and intended to diffuse correct information regarding religious and educational institutions, and to present public events in their connexion with the extension of the kingdom of Christ on earth,—is greatly needed everywhere, and not least in Western India. With this conviction, we intend to persevere in our labours, and with unabated vigour. We may have occasion to refer, in a few days, more fully to our plans for the present year.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION AT SEWREE.—We have copied from the *Bombay Times* an account of the meeting of this interesting Institution held on Tuesday last. More than once we have had occasion to recommend it to the support of the benevolent, and to advocate its claims in our pages. To any one, however, who has visited the spot no advocacy is needed; and though the distance from Bombay be adverse to its notoriety, and prevent some from visiting the Institution, it greatly favours its efficiency. May the time soon come when the establishment there, now in its infancy, will be enlarged so as fully to meet the wants of the community, and be the instrument of training up many more orphan and neglected youths to knowledge and industry. It might be too much to assert that the institution is all we could wish for. It may surely suffice to encourage its supporters to say, that it is all which, in the circumstances of the case, can be hoped for, and that its success has hitherto been equal to the expectations of the most sanguine.

// THE VALUE OF HINDOO LITERATURE TO MISSIONARIES.—Much has been written on the value of Hindoo literature in its relation to Christian Missions, some extolling and some depreciating it. It is a tame and common place solution of the difficulty to say that the truth lies between the two extremes, though perhaps when we have done the reader may assert that it comes to this at last.—Yet we must object to such a mode of getting rid of difficulties; or else, if our readers allow their minds to run to conclusions in that rapid way, there will be no need for discussion at all. The truth on this head we esteem to be, that on most occasions the introduction of the subtilities of Hindoo literature into Missionary discussions, tends much more to confuse the listeners than to enlighten them;—yet that in a few it is useful. A little popular knowledge of the Vedant, and of the Puranic Sánkhya is all that Missionaries generally want; for it is all of Hindoo philosophy which the whole of ninety-nine out of every hundred companies of the Hindoos they address, themselves possess. Still, as in the hundredth company there is one learned Brahman capable of puzzling those who have but a superficial knowledge of Hindoo philosophy,—and we never exactly know when or where, out of Holy Kasee, we are to meet with him,—the Missionary needs to be prepared to answer him. The aim of such persons is seldom truth; they have too great a contempt for missionaries to argue with them in the hope either of convincing or being convinced; what they aim at is to expose the Gospel, and hold up its preachers to their own people as men of no learning, and therefore all they say not worthy of the slightest attention. They know full well the falsehood of the popular system, but they want to maintain a monopoly of knowledge, and therefore use all their sophistry in upholding popular credulity. In the true oligarchic spirit they are opposed to all change, knowing that change of any kind must be for the better to others, and an encroachment on their own exclusive privileges. Such persons must be met then on their own ground, and confuted,—else they depart celebrating a triumph, and prejudicing those who understand nothing of the arguments against the Gospel. There is, indeed, an inherent sophistry and contradiction in the Hindoo philosophy, which a shrewd European who has never studied the subject might detect, but then every one has not all his wits about him at all times. Take the following dialogue as an illustration of what we are saying :—

A.—What is the cause of all the sin and misery in the world ?

B.—It is Máya.

A.—What is Máya ?

B.—It is the same as ignorance ; misery proceeds from sin, and sin from not knowing that there is but one substance in the universe.

A.—How do you prove that there is but one substance in the universe ?

B.—Our Shastre says, " There is one Brahma who is without qualities, and that no substance besides him exists."

A.—But how do you prove the truth of your Shastre ?

C.—*(to A.)* Give me leave to ask the Brahman a question or two. Brahman, is Máya something or is it nothing ?

B.—Something to be sure.

C.—Is it a substance or a quality ?

B.—*(Hesitating.)* It is a substance.

C.—You said just now that there is but one substance, and that that substance is Brahma.

B.—Then it must be a quality.

C.—But you said also that Brahma, the only substance that exists, has no qualities. Your system is self contradictory.

To arrive at the conclusion at which *C.* arrives is natural and easy, but might not suggest itself to every mind, especially in the midst of a public discussion. To have persued the track pointed out by *A.* might have required a knowledge of history, and a freedom from prejudice which the auditors did not possess, and the discussion have terminated without any decided effect. Whereas, simply by attending to the words spoken by the Brahman, the shrewd good sense of *C.* enables him at once to silence him, and thus to allow the discussion to take a practical and profitable turn. To assist those who may not be able to turn aside and parry without premeditation, the sophistry of the Brahman, and also to aid the few real enquirers after the truth that exist among them, a moderately-sized volume, containing an account of the different Hindoo systems of philosophy, with the methods in which they may be best answered, is a real *desideratum*. As our readers will see in another column, an old and true friend of Hindoo enlightenment has taken up the subject, and proposes to remedy the existing deficiency, by means of a prize essay open to public competition,—the examiners to be Dr. Mill, Professor Wilson and Dr. Whewel. Our objection to this plan is, that though we may get a good essay, we are not likely to get the best that might be procured. The plan followed in procuring the famous *Bridgewater Treatise*, seems to us the best. Few men of established reputation would put themselves in the position of bestowing pains, and being at the necessary expenses about an essay, which might afterwards be cast aside; and the two best, - indeed the only English Sanscrit scholars of world-wide reputation, by being made examiners are excluded from competition. Dr. Mill, by the combination of Sanscrit and theological learning, as well as by his acquirements in general literature, seems to be the man who should have rendered this service to the Indian Church, and perhaps after all he will one day render it. Now that Mr. Yates has left these earthly scenes, we know no other equally qualified.

// EDUCATION AND MR. WARDEN.—The recent distribution of scholarships and prizes to the successful students of the Elphinstone Institution was interesting mainly from the opportunity afforded to the new President of the Board of Education to expound the views which he entertains in regard to the great interests with which he is now officially connected. Although prevented from personally attending the meeting by an event which has awakened the sympathy of our whole community, Mr. Warden has been able to convey his sentiments in writing with a fulness and perspicuity that leaves little to be desired.

The opinions of the President of the Board cannot be a matter of indifference to any one who takes an interest in education ; and although we do not suppose that the single voice of the chairman can carry a measure, we have no doubt that the decisions of the Board will be powerfully affected by the sentiments of their chief. We are then disposed to note with care the views thus publicly expressed with which Mr. Warden inaugurates the new " administration."

A considerable portion of the letter is occupied with a review of the history of Government education in this Presidency. Mr. Warden dwells with cheerfulness on the fact that during the last twelve years the attendance at Government Schools has more than doubled, having risen from about six thousand to upwards of thirteen thousand. Mr. Warden also compares the numbers attending Government Schools in Western India with the numbers given in Bengal and Madras, and as the upshot of the whole he holds that " we have much reason for congratulation at the advanced position we hold as promoters of public instruction in British India." We confess we have not read these words without anxiety and apprehension. Every one who has thought for half an hour on the subject of Indian education is aware that as yet we have seen but the merest germ of what is imperatively demanded. We say, and we say it deliberately—and with full attention to

the arithmetic of the question—that taking both Government and Mission Schools into account, before British India could be termed an educated, country for every *one* pupil we now have, we should require to have more than *one hundred*. This is fully admitted even in the Reports of the Board of Education, of boys and girls there ought to be under education eighteen hundred thousand in the British Territories in our Presidency, says Report No. IX. (See Page 9.) That is, for every one pupil in Government schools there ought to be one hundred and forty. The truth is that even in our own Presidency the country districts generally are sunk in the grossest darkness. Let these things be spoken of by Britons in India with the deepest sorrow and with no small degree of shame.

But perhaps Mr. Warden only means that we are better in Bombay than they are in Bengal and Madras. In vernacular education next to nothing is done in Bengal: but in English education the numbers are double those in Bombay. The rate of fees is much higher at the English Government Colleges in Bengal than it is in Bombay, and that fact renders the attendance there generally more select; and all things considered we are undoubtedly far behind Calcutta in English education. Madras has certainly lagged; but it has been distinctly announced that a comprehensive scheme of popular education is nearly ready to be carried out in that Presidency. Mr. Warden makes no reference to the North West Provinces under the enlightened and vigorous ofadministration of Mr. Thomason. The educational plans there are altogether more comprehensive than our Bombay scheme.

Mr. Warden then proceeds to speak of his predecessor. He is evidently desirous to be as complimentary as posible; and, to be sure, on occasions of this kind the figure hyperbole is pardonable, and even graceful; and we shall therefore pass over this portion of the letter with nothing more than a smile at the association of the names of Sir Erskine Perry and Montstuart Elphinstone. The two may be connected in the mode in which Horace conjoins Minerva with the great ruler of Olympus—

> Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum,
> Proximos illi tamen occupavit
> Pallas [Perry] honores.

Mr. Warden then proceeds to give us his views on the secular character of Government education. We preface our remarks on this par of his letter by expressing our high satisfaction that Mr. Warden speaks as a christian man who is not ashamed of the faith he professes. Repeatedly did we search through Sir Erskine Perry's voluminous effusions on educational matters for an indication of his own belief in Christianity, and for one whispered hope that India might some day be Christian. We searched in vain. Infinite then is the relief to find in his successor, a man who, in the rather trying circumstances of making a first public appearance, gives utterance so full and clear to his own convictions as a Christian. With the exception of Sir George Arthur and Sir Henry Pottinger, we do not remember any high officials who have more distinctly expressed in connexion with education their desire for the spiritual progress of India.

Mr. Warden enters into a defence of the secular character of Government education. We eschew that question at present, without bating a jot of anything we ever wrote as to the essential defectiveness and peril of mere secular teaching. Our object is to point out the relation which Mr. Warden occupies towards Christian Schools. It is evident that he deems a system of education involving religion to be the best where it can be given; "in our own dear native land" says he, "we are accustomed to see spiritual and secular learning running hand in hand." Moreover when the people of India say in effect, 'which is the true religion,' the answer of Government, says Mr. Warden, is this: "Our own belief is known to you; we are ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and we will place you in a situation by which you may judge whether these reasons are convincing or not." "Is it not clear gain to exchange a land full of idols and a mind engrained with idolatry for a people who no longer worship the work of their own hands, who have cast their idols to the moles and bats, and say, these be no god, which are made with hands?" "We profess no antagonism to Missionaries."

We repeat that to Mr. Warden's estimate of the character and effects of Government education we cannot subscribe,—but that is not the point we are now considering,—we are not anxious to know on what grounds the President of the Board defends his own system, but what he thinks of Christian Schools. Here at least the difference between him and his predecessor is immense. To ignore Mission schools to the uttermost, and when that was no longer possible, to denounce them, was the policy of the late President. Nor was the opposition confined to words; it extended to acts. The policy was to plant secular schools in places where Christian schools already flourished, leaving vast tracts without any school at all. The policy was to speak and act as if the sole educators of India were the Government institutions. The policy was to hold forth the secular training of Government as in itself a complete education—man's relation to God and a future life never being taken into account. The policy was never to breathe a syllable that would seem to imply that the conversion of India was either a possible, or a desirable thing. The late President of the Board thus put Government education into an utterly false position, by making it what its founders never intended, openly antagonistic to Christianity. All this is changed; and every man who believes Christianity to be from Heaven will rejoice in the change.

This is not however the only change that is imperatively demanded. We trust Mr. Warden's attention will speedily be turned in particular to the subject of Caste, and the utterly indefensible position which the Board occupies in regard to it. Madras has abolished all caste restrictions in its College; and Bengal, we have reason to believe, is anxious to do the same. Will Bombay let the foul blot remain?

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

AGREEABLY to announcement, a Meeting of the friends and supporters of the School of Industry was held at Sewree on Wednesday evening. Amongst others present we observed Sir Charles and Lady Jackson, Sir Henry and Lady Leeke, the Hon'ble Mr. Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. Goldsmid, Colonel and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Miss Leeke, Messrs. Juggonath Sunkersett, Bhow Dajee, Narrayen Dinanathjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Captain Wallace, Captain and Miss Birdwood, Commander Jenkins and several young officers of the Indian Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Mr. and Mrs. Meason, Mr. G. Grant, Messrs. Dorabjee Nowrojee, *Chabook*, and Nowrojee Rustomjee, *Summachar Durpun*, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Major Maughan, Col. Blood, Dr. Morehead, Dr. Watson, the Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, the Rev. G. and Mrs. Cook, the Revd. J. M. and Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. Coxon, Captain and Mrs. Mills, Messrs. Pestonjee Framjee Camajee, Bomanjee Framjee Camajee, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, Mohun Lall Runsoordass, Gungadass Keshoredass, and several other ladies and gentlemen. About half-past five o'clock, Sir Charles Jackson having taken the Chair, the boys, of whom there were about fifty present, were ranged in a semi-circle—the Mussulmans on one side and the Hindoos on the other—in their new clothes recently presented to them by Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq. Dr. Buist then addressed the Assembly; for about twenty minutes or half an hour, explaining the origin of the Institution, which he said was owing to the suggestions of our late Archdeacon the Revd. Mr. Pigott, and the late Mr. Danvers, whose attention was forcibly drawn to the number of young criminals who, for the most petty acts of theft, were sent to the House of Correction and Common Jail, where, by association with older thieves and profligates, they soon learned to become pests to society. The boys now in the School were chiefly sent there by the Magistrates and bound under the Apprentice Act for three years; and it was gratifying to know that the great majority of them, in a very short time, became tractable, obedient, and industrious lads. The system prevailing in the School in regard to instruction in reading and writing, and in the workshop, were then explained, together with the mode of reward and punishment that obtained. During the last Holi feast, the boys on the first day enjoyed themselves by using the red powder and other filth common to their countrymen, but on the second day they requested permission to go to Elephanta, where, at a cost of four rupees, they enjoyed the trip like rational beings. Attention was called to specimens of drawing and colouring of lithographed maps by two of the best boys, and which they were executing during the delivery of the Lecture, so that there could be no mystery or humbug about the matter; the meeting were asked to hear the boys read and repeat their lessons, but the Chairman thought that an inspection of the workshop was preferable, in consequence of the lateness of the hour—thither, accordingly, the Ladies and Gentlemen repaired, and saw the boys at their respective trades,—Ironsmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Weavers, Painters, Potters, &c. Several specimens of work were exhibited, and satisfactory proof given that the views of the Committee were neither chimerical nor idle. Society would be bound to support these lads under any circumstances; and considering that while they were being trained to habits of industry, and in a manner likely to make them useful and respectable members of the community,—the great ambition of the Committee—at a cost of about one-fourth what they would be in our jails, the claims of the School to public support are beyond dispute very great. If the public will only patronize the establishment by sending in orders, it will soon become self-supporting, and attain a basis which is, in every respect, most desirable. It was nearly seven o'clock before the meeting broke up, every one present seeming well pleased with all they had seen.

The Governor's band was present, and contributed to the cheerfulness and amusement of the evening. —*Bombay Times*, April 2.

ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.

THE Annual Destribution of Scholarships and Prizes to the successful students at the late examinations in the Elphinstone Institution and Government Vernacular Schools at the Presidency, took place in the Town-Hall on the afternoon of Saturday the 2nd instant. The Meeting was numerously attended, and the large Hall was crowded with pupils and visitors.

Mr. Larken, a Member of the Board of Education then read to Sir Henry Leeke the following address drawn up by the President of the Board to Lord Frederick FitzClarence.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD FREDERICK FITZ-CLARENCE, G. C. H., &c. &c.

MY LORD,—Nothing but some domestic affliction could have prevented my meeting your Lordship to-day, and expressing to you, viva voice, what I am now necessitated to commit to paper: for it was at my suggestion that my colleagues of the Board of Education invited your Lordship to do us the honor of presiding on this occasion.

I made this proposition, because, I know that, you are not only master of your honorable scientific profession in all its details, but that you are also the ardent promoter of education of the soldier's offspring, under the conviction that if the Ranks of the Army are to be filled with men susceptible of a high state of discipline and order, it must be recruited from among those who have been taught, from the impressible days of infancy, to fear God and honour their sovereign; and we were anxious to engage your sympathy, in behalf of Scholastic institutions framed under an abiding sense of the great responsibility attaching to our country, as entrusted by Providence with the Governmen

of the extensive regions which constitute British India.

The Board of Education, which now superintends under the general orders of the Government, the administration of public instruction throughout the Presidency of Bombay, had its rise as follows :—

In the year 1820, a Committee of the "Bombay Education Society," (which you will the more readily recognize as the Society that watches over the Byculla Schools, for the education of the children of British soldiers and of other Christian boys and Girls) formed a Committee, which was called "The Native School Book School Committee."

The main object of this Committee was to prepare and provide suitable books of instruction for the use of native schools in the different Vernacular languages ; and to establish and improve native schools ; and, two years later, this Committee become a separate Society, denominated "the Bombay Native School Book and School Society." It was, for some time, supported solely by voluntary subscriptions, but an appeal was made to Government for assistance ; and in 1824, granted an annual allowance of about 6000 rupees. In 1825, the Society purchased the ground on which the Elphinstone College stands, and the name of the Society was changed to that of "Bombay Native Education Society."

For several years these Societies labored under pecuniary and other difficulties, but on the retirement of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone from the Government of this Presidency in 1827, a powerful stimulus was given to the cause of Education. In honor of that illustrious man, whose statue adorns the Room in which this exhibition of the fruits of his labour is made to-day, who had governed Bombay seven years, influential natives in every province on this side of India came forward and raised, in conjunction with Europeans, a durable monument to his memory, in the shape of a subscription to the astonishing amount of nearly £30,000 appropriated to the promotion of native education, to which great object much of his talents and energy had been devoted. This liberal conduct at once placed the cause on a firm basis. It was determined to appropriate the sum raised to the foundation of "Elpinstone Professorships," for teaching the English language and the arts, the sciences and the literature of Europe. Government then came forward and placed an annual sum of Rupees 44,000 at the disposal of the directors of education in support of the Elphinstone Professorships, and for the use of the institutions at the Presidency.

In 1832, a plan for the establishment of the Elphinstone Professorships was arranged. The Elphinstone College was erected and a College Council appointed consisting of a President and eight members,—four Europeans and four Natives. The President and one European member were nominated by Government, the other seven members were elected by the Native Education Society. The connection of this Society with the Elphinstone College, except in possessing this power of election, then ceased. The management of the College, vested in the Council, became subject to the general control ot Government. The selection of the two firs Professors was placed, as a suitable complement to him whose name they bore, in the hands of Mr. Elphinstone, and, in 1835, Mr. Orlebar and Mr. Harkness arrived ;—the first as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the second as Profesor of General Literature. Mr. Harkness is yet among us presiding as Principal over the College which he has seen grow under his hands till he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he annually sends forth into the world, to take part in the administration of British India, a number of native youths who need not fear to challenge the Hailybury boys to a contest in any branch of education except the study of Greek and Latin, which has never been introduced here.

Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in forming classes of pupils sufficiently advanced to attend the lectures of these gentlemen with advantage. The English Schools of the Native Education Society, contrary to the expectations of the founders of the College failed in proving a nursery for it. The advantages too of high experiment in European learning were not yet sufficiently understood by the natives, and the few young men who were desirous of prosecuting their studies and of attending superior proficiency had not the means of support. This state of matters rendered nugatory for some time the utility of the Professors, and impeded the diffusion of superior education. To obviate this in some degree, College Scholarships were established, it appearing evident that without some encouragement of this kind, nothing satisfactory would result.

The whole subject, however, was brought prominently to the notice of Government at the close of 1839, and it appeared to the Governor in Council, that a complete revision of the system was necessary. Taking into consideration the various causes which had led to the want of co-operation between the Society's English School and the Elphinstone College, and with the view of securing that unity of purpose, the want of which had been the chief cause of the unsatisfactory state of matters previous existing. The Government established, in April, 1840, the Board of Education, the President and members becoming at the same time trustees of the Elphinstone Professorship funds as well as of the funds of the Native Education Society. No change in the constitution of the Board has taken place since. At the time of its formation, the few Government Schools, in the different Collectorates, were under the management of the Collectors or of the Superintendent of the Poona College, but, on the formation of the Board, all Educational Institutions connected with Government, were placed under the Board.

The following table will give a comparative view of the number of Schools and Students in 1840, when they first came under the control of the Board, and of the number at the close of the official year in 1852 ; from which your Lordship will pereeive that, from the establishment of the Board of Education in 1840, to the present time—or, in the short space of 12 years —the number of Schools has increased from 97 to 245, and the number of Scholars from 5941 to 13,757.

	1840.		1852.	
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils.
ISLAND OF BOMBAY.				
Elphinstone Institution.....	1	550	1	832
Vernacular Schools.....	7	661	7	541
Grant Medical College.....	0	0	1	61
MOFUSSIL.				
English Schools — Poona.....	1	119	0	0
Tanna.....	1	77	1	90
Panwell.....	1	10	0	0
Surat.....	1	0	1	331
Ahmednuggur.	1	0	1	56
Rutnagherry.....	1	0	1	50
Ahmedabad.....	1	0	1	121
Broach.....	1	0	1	93
Dharwar.....	1	0	1	40
Vernacular Schools — 1st Division..	2	1866	33	4783
2nd Ditto.....	2	1207	39	2534
3rd Ditto.....	3	1351	56	3771
Poona Sanskrit College.....		100	1	454
	97	5941	245	13757

For the last nine years, the Chair which I have now the honor to occupy as President of the Board of Education, was filled by Sir Erskine Perry, lately Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

This Gentleman, whose name will descend to posterity second to that of "Elphinstone" only, as the promoter of public Education on this side of India, assiduously devoted his leisure hours to the benefit of the country from which he drew his income. Reforms in his own profession, by which the administration of Justice has been simplified and rendered more accessible to the poor ; and the laying broad and deep the foundation of those principles, by which education of an ordinary kind shall be diffused among the peasantry in their mother tongue ; and the more advanced and more polished Education of Europe rendered accessible to the higher and more intellectual portion of society, were the objects to which he applied his erudition, his talents, and his philanthropy ; and that he did not labour in vain is betokened by the impetus that was given to Education in his time.

His administration is distinguished by the following events :—

1. Opening of the Grant Medical College in 1845.

2. Formation of a Normal class at the Presidency in 1845.

3. Nomination of a Professor of Botany and Chemistry in the Elphinstone Institution in 1846.

4. Amalgamation of the Sanskrit College and Poona English School in 1851.

5. Establishment of five English and 43 Vernacular Schools.

I annex a statement shewing that, during Sir Erskine Perry's time, the number of English schools, have doubled, and the Vernacular schools increased from 197 to 245

This Presidency has done honor to him and to itself the expression, which was echoed from Madras of their gratitude for my predecessor's exertions ; and I hope we shall have his name perpetuated among us in connection with his two favorite objects, in the shape of a Professor of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone College, for which the European and Native inhabitants have subscribed liberally.

Annexed also are statements of the number of public scholars of the other Presidencies, from a glance at which your Lordship will discover that we have much reason for congratulation at the advanced position we hold, as promoters of public instruction in British India.

I cannot close without allusion, however slight, to the destructive feature of the Government Colleges and Schools, which has excited more observation than any other trait. I allude to the instruction being wholly secular. In our own dear Christian land, we are accustomed to see spiritual and secular learning running hand in hand ; and it requires a very just appreciation of our position here to reconcile the mind to their separation.

It is not for us to question the wisdom of that ordinance of man which pledged the British Government in India to universal toleration ; it is sufficient that, when the British Government, 35 years ago, acceded to the bulk of the Provinces of this Presidency, it issued a Proclamation intimating that "all religious sects would "be tolerated and their customs maintained "as far as just and reasonable."

For my own part, I believe that, Providence dictated this Policy, as the means of rivetting the power of England over this country ; but it is clear that we cannot expect a blessing to rest upon a violation of the public faith, solemnly pledged by conquerors to those submitting to their authority.

And what I would ask, is the course to be followed by a great and generous country under such circumstances ? Its faith is pledged and the opinion of its scrupulous good faith is the keystone of the Arch which supports its mighty power over these lands. Surely ! surely ! there is but one course open.

We have the subtle Brahmin, the ardent Mahomedan, the meek, tho' zealous, Christian Missionary, each and all relying on this promise

of non-interferrence, and pressing the evidence of his respective faith on the attention of the people of India; and when this people look up to the Government and say "you tolerated all religions; all cannot be true; shew us what is true;" the Government can only answer, our own belief is known to you, we are ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and we will place you in a situation by which you may judge whether those reasons are convincing or not. We will teach you History, by the light of its two eyes Chronology and Geography, you will therein discover the history and system of every religion; we will expand intellectual powers to distinguish truth from falshood by the aid of Logic and Mathematics; and we will, in the Sciences of Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry and Botany, lay open to you all we know of the firmament above, of the nature of the earth on which we live, and the organization of the flowers, which enamel its surface; and, with your perceptions of the power and wisdom of your God and ours, thus cleared and enlarged, we may safely leave you to distinguish Truth, for yourselves.

Descending to secondaryconsiderations, it may be observed that this is the only course for which we could engage the cooperation of the higher and most influential and intellectual classes of the natives: each member of the Board of Education, be he Christian, Mahomedan, Hindoo, or Parsee, is engaged in one common object, viz., the advancement of truth; we differ only as to that which is truth, and like other discreet men, we never talk on that respecting which we are sure to differ.

It has been said that we ought to have a Christian spiritual teacher for Christian scholars; but those who urge this plan have not considered all the difficulties of our position; it would result in our having spiritual teachers of all religions; and we therefore take our stand on the only safe ground, that of clear, broad neutrality, without subterfuge or evasion.

But it is said, again, that our system produces Deists: only twelve years is not a sufficiently long trial on which to declare that our intellectual vineyard will only produce wild grapes, and I know within 100 yards of my own dwelling that, of three young men reading for Holy Orders, one was educated by the Govt. schools; and I am told that, in Bengal, some of those who have become eminent as Native Clergymen, were, before their conversion, trained to high proficiency in learning and science in the Government schools and colleges. But suppose we do produce Deists, are not the avowed champions of Christianity liable to do the same? Till the contrary has been demonstrated I must take the liberty of believing that they are. But what then? Is it not clear gain to exchange, for a land full of idols and a mind engrained with idolatry, a people, who no longer worship the work of their own hands, that their own fingers have made, who have cast their idols to the moles and to the bats, and say they be no gods which are made with hands; and who are prepared to exercise the same judgment that has eschewed these things, in weighing the evidence on which another system is pressed on their attention.

We profess no antagonism to Missionaries of any shade, and I have it, under the hand of a Churchman and Missionary, for whose piety and judgment I have the greatest admiration and respect, that he "wishes all success to the "Government Schools and only wishes they "were greatly multiplied throughout the whole "country." I should think indeed that, all Missionaries should regard us as their pioneers who lay bare the groves, and uproot the briars, of an ancient idolatry, and prepare for them a soil which will bring forth a hundred fold into their garner.

I have thus, my Lord, attempted to sketch, faintly and imperfectly, the origin, progress and distinctive feature of the public colleges and schools of the Government of Bombay; and I trust you will consider that, we have invited you to grant the sanction of your presence to institutions that are worthy of the power, the position and the reputation of England in these her remote Dependencies. I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN WARDEN.

2nd April, 1853.

Professor Harkness then read the following

Summary of the Report of the Elphinstone Institution for the Year 1852.

In the report of the Institution for the past year, lately submitted to the Board of Education, the number of pupils in each class, their age, caste, and time at school, the subjects taught, the books read, and the proficiency on each branch exhibited at the examination, are shewn. It is not intended to occupy the time or tax the patience of this Meeting with these details, but merely to give such a summary as may serve to convey some idea of the working and present condition of the Institution.

2. The total number of pupils at the time of the examination was 871. Partly because the central building is too small to accommodate this number, and partly for the convenience of those residing at a distance from it, Branch schools have been established, one in the Fort, and one near the centre of the native town. In these, instruction is given in English, reading and writing, the simple rules of Arithmetic, and the Outlines of Geography and History. The medium of instruction is the vernacular language of the boys, the Marathi classes being taught in Marathi, and the Gujrati classes in Gujarati. Boys are required to be able to read and write their vernacular language with tolerable accuracy previous to admission into these schools; but, with the view of preventing them from forgetting what they had already acquired in the vernacular schools, and by keeping their attention directed to the grammatical construction of their own language, at the same time that they are learning English, to enable them to understand better the structure of both, a portion of the time of each class is devoted to vernacular reading, writing and parsing.

3. These two Branch schools form a sort of nursery for the Central school. They contain an aggregate of 263 pupils. Each school is under the charge of a native master and four assistants. The way in which they have been conducted reflects very great credit upon the teachers generally, particularly uponthe Head Masters, who have maintained order without severity, and have secured, by tact and firmness, the co-operation of their assistants and the obedience of their pupils.

4. In the Central school, instruction is commenced at the point to which it had been carried in the Branch schools. The English language is the subject to which attention is principally directed, but the vernacular still continue to occupy a portion of the pupil's time, and, through their medium, Arithmetic and the Outlines of Geography and History are taught in the early stages. Explanations and translations of the English lessons are also given in the vernaculars, the pupils being arranged in classes according to these, till they reach the highest class in the school, when this distinction is broken down, and a class is composed of Marathas and Gujaratis promiscuously, the questions of the Mastir, and the answers by the pupils being chiefly in English.

5. The number of pupils in the Central school was 521. These were divided into 15 classes for language and general knowledge, and into the same number for Arithmetic. A class in language and in arithmetic does not, necessarily at least, consist of the same pupils; the class to which a boy is appointed being determined in either case, by his progess in the branch of knowledge which it is proposed to teach. The studies of the highest class embraced during the year are:—

History,—Taylor's Student's Manuals of Ancient and Modern History (omitting certain sections as marked in the Scholarship Regulations) Marshman's History of India.

Geography,—the General Geography of the World, particularly Geography of India; the use of the Globes.

Geometry,—the first four books and the sixth book of Euclid, together with the definitions of the fifth book.

Algebra,—as far as Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry,—Young's part I, omitting arts. 27, 28 and 31.

Elements of Natural Philosophy,—matter and motion (Chambers s Course.)

6. Some instruction is also given in the rudiments of Sanscrita with the view of enabling the students to understand the meaning of Sanscrita words and to use them with propriety in Marathi composition.

7. These classes were subjected to a searching examination, in History and Geography by Professor Reid, in Arithmetic and Mathematics by acting Professor Dadabhai Naorozji, and in English and Vernacular reading and Grammar by myself. As each class is reported upon separately under these different heads, there is, as was to be expected, considerable diversity in the results. The examination of particular classes, on certain branches, seems not to have been quite satisfactory to the examiners, who have all pointed out some things that appear to them defective, or capable of improvement. The result, however, is upon the whole encouraging, as implicitly shewing, from the comparative unimportance of some of the matters animadverted upon, that essentials have met with due attention.

8. After the examination 46 of the pupils in the two upper classes were admitted into the college, the number of students in which now amounts to 87, which is considerably greater that at any former period.

9. The numbers above given, it should be noticed, are those actually attending at the examination in December, at which time, from various causes, the numbers are always at the lowest. The number at present is 1058.

10. Of the 521 pupils in the central school, 225, or 56 per cent, are Parsis. In the Branch Schools, 65 of 263 pupils, or about 25 per cent, are Hindus; while only 29 of the 87 students in the college, or exactly one third, are Parsis. In other words, in the college the Hindus greatly preponderate, amounting to two thirds of the whole. In the Central school they are less than a half, and in the Branch schools only a fourth of the pupils.

11. Though not considered as part of the Institution, it may be observed that there are, besides these, seven schools of primary instruction in the vernacular languages, in different parts of Bombay, viz., 4 Marathi Schools, 2 Gujarati, and 1 Hindustani. These contained at the examination, an aggregate of 581 pupils, —making a total of 1639 receiving instruction under the auspices of Government in Bombay.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—APRIL 1.

—— A letter written from the Coast, by one that left in the *Merlin* last month for Australia, appears in the *Telegraph and Courier*, from which we make the two extracts subjoined:—"Cochin is decidedly a pleasant place. The entrance to it from the sea is nearly half a mile broad, and this expands into a capacious basin, surrounded by islands, and the mainland of Malabar which are densely fringed with cocoanut trees down to the water's edge, with the town of Cochin on one side of the entrance, a village on the opposite side, and several white Roman Catholic Churches standing conspicuously among the dark green foliage at the further end of the basin. The European part of Cochin consists of white-walled dark tiled houses facing the sea, with a quaint look about them, suggestive of the former Dutch inhe-

bitants. Many of this gentry of a former age, as also of their Portuguese predecessors lie entombed in the Church of Cochin; covered by flagstones bearing heraldic devices and inscriptions. Some of the inscriptions are nearly obliterated, but I made out one over a Portuguese so old as 1634, and over a Dutchman so old as 1673. The native town stretches among cocoanut-trees along the basin, in the shape of two or three long respectable looking streets. Beyond these is a thick cocoanut-forest, with numerous huts scattered through it. Such a place for the cocoanut palm as this Coast of Malabar, I have not seen before; it is Mahim wood on an enormous scale. Cochin seems to be a flourishing little place. It appears particularly well adapted for ship-building, by reason of the large supply of teakwood in the neighbourhood, the water facilities afforded by the harbour-basin and the cheapness of labor and articles of common use. Mr. Oughterson, a Scotchman, carries on ship-building here on an extensive scale. He has now four or five ships on the stocks, one of them a large vessel of some seven hundred tons." "Mr. Oughterson, the owner of the unfortunate *Seaforth*, despatched another vessel, called the *Blue Bell* for Australia a few days ago, but I believe she is still at Quilon, taking on board whatever cargo can be saved from the *Seaforth*. He was kind enough to give a free passage in the *Blue Bell* to four or five of the emigrants left ashore here by the *Elphinstone*. Some three or four more of these unfortunate fellows are still here. These attributed the missing of their passage to the circumstance of the *Elphinstone* having started from this place two hours before the appointed time. This statement differs from that which was put forth in the papers a few weeks ago, and which asserted that the men who were left ashore had recklessly overstayed their leave. Which is the correct story deponent of course knoweth not; but there is this much to be said for the abandoned emigrants, that their conduct here is represented to be that of steady, well conducted men."

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*:— "We learn that the perpetrator of the atrocious and wholesale murders at Paitool, which excited such attention at the time, has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The evidence, although of a circumstantial nature, was, nevertheless, so clear and congruous as a whole, that no doubt whatever was harboured by his Judges as to the wretched man's guilt. The testimony, we are told, given by Dr. Chisholm was able and full, and served completely to satisfy the Court that the culprit's statement of the family having been attacked by dacoits was a pure fabrication."

—— The same tells us—"the P. and O. new steamer *Bombay* is to ply hereafter along with her twin sister the *Madras*, betwixt Suez and Calcutta; they are each 1,200 tons and 250 horse power. They have three masts, are much more jauntily rigged, and carry a much greater spread of canvass than their paddle ships, and in this the advantage of screw fittings mainly lies. The usual allowance of Steam with paddles is three tons to the horse power, or 400 horse power to a 1,200 ton ship, yet the *Bombay* has frequently made twelve knots an hour with her 250, and her average speed is close on ten. As the coals consumed are in proportion to the power of the engine, she thus saves nearly a third in this great element of a Steamer's charges."

—— The *Englishman* says:—"We extract the following from our Lucknow correspondent's letter. It details a murder which possesses interest, as it was committed by two women, who displayed fully as much barbarity as the most desperate ruffian.—'As a Suwar of His Majesty's service was passing through Moolvee Gunge one night, he met two women, weeping on the road, and being questioned, to his enquiries they replied that they had lost their way to their house, on which he offered them a shelter for the night in his own. This they thankfully accepted, and the soldier took them home and recommended them to the care of his daughter. Shortly after arriving the soldier had occasion to leave his house for a while. As soon as the women found themselves alone with the girl, one of the wretches drawing a knife she had concealed in her clothes severed the head of the unfortunate hostess from her body, while the other hastily collected all the valuables she could find, and secured them in her *daputta*. They then left the house together. It was morning when they got into the street. The passengers, remarking with suspicion the large bundle they carried watched them closely, and, their clothes being found blood-stained, they were apprehended."

SATURDAY APRIL 2.

—— The following is a Return of the mortality for the town and island of Bombay and Colaba for the month of March 1853.

Europeans	16
Indo-Briton and Indo-Portugese	8
Native, Christians and Jews	46
Mussulmans	260
Parsees	91
Jains and all Hindoos	704
Unknown Caste	18
Total	1,143

—— The *Madras Spectator* says:—"We are very glad to hear, that the Supreme Government have authorized the experiments with reference to the navigation of the Godavery, which were suggested to and recommended by the Government, some time ago. There can be little doubt that the result will prove of high importance to the interests of that part of India through which the river flows. As an evidence of the heartiness with which the Supreme Authorities have entered into the project, we may mention their invitation to the Nizam, through whose territory the Godavery runs, to co-operate in the necessary measures."

MONDAY APRIL 4.

—— In England and Scotland there are 167 Life Assurance Companies, with outstanding policies to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions sterling; or more than five pounds to every soul of the population.

—— The *Friend of India* says:—"The Singapore papers just received, intimate that no less than six companies have completed, or are about to complete contracts with the Sultan of Johore for permission to work the gold diggings in his Highness' territory. Two of these companies are managed by Europeans, under the style of Hodgson, Neubronner and Co., and Baumgarten and Co., a third will also be conducted by Europeans, a Chinese Association of 40 wealthy merchants is the fourth, a King Company the fifth, and a sixth Monster Company, it is said, will start into existence upon the installation of the Sultan. Some of the papers appear to dread, that the Sultan whose authority stretches over no inconsiderable portion of the Malayan Peninsula, and who is believed to be on bad terms with the British Government, should sell his dominions to some foreign power. The gold, if it really exists in the quantity which these movements would appear to indicate, will attract crowds of Americans, and the following clause in the Treaty with the Sultan appears fully to bear out the view taken by the local Press of his right and powers:—"Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Dettu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby engage, that as long as they shall continue to reside within the island of Singapore, or to draw their respective monthly stipends from the Honorable English East India Company, as provided for in the present treaty, they shall enter into no alliance and maintain no correspondence with any power or potentate whatsoever, without the knowledge and consent of the said Honorable English East India Company, their heirs and successors."

—— The following is from the *Englishman*:— "We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. James Norman, which happened early yesterday morning, and was occasioned by an overdose of Jeremies' opiate. Mr. Norman, we are informed, had been in the habit of taking this medicine when he thought he required it, and had once before taken an overdose, from which however, he easily recovered. In this last instance it is said that he never rallied, nor could be roused from the stupor this powerful medicine induced. The public ought to be warned against this danger; we have heard of similar cases, in which, as in that of Mr. Norman, there could not be the slightest suspicion of an overdose being intentionally taken. The strength of such narcotics increases with the evaporation which always takes place in this climate, and what might be no more than the proper dose of the fresh prepared medicine may very easily be sufficient to cause death, when the watery or spirituous contents of the phial are half evaporated. Those who sell such medicines ought to caution purchasers against this mistake."

—— The *Singapore* came in on Saturday, with Hongkong dates to the 11th ultimo. The revolutionary army continues to be successful in its enterprizes. It was thought not unlikely that Nankin would soon fall before them. Piracies are becoming of very frequent occurrence. The following is from the *China Mail*:—"As we are going to press, we learn that the *Hermes* has returned to harbour, having fallen in with the pirate fleet, who, as might have been expected, offered a desperate resistance, throwing upwards of a hundred stinkpots on board the steamer by which, however, fortunately no one was hurt. Of the two junks which fought hardest, one was blown up, and the other sunk. The remaining three were captured, with 65 men, 11 of whom are wounded. Six women and five children, supposed to have been captured by the pirates, were also found on board, and will probably prove valuable as witnesses before the Court, in identifying the actual pirates. The prisoners speak the dialects of this and the adjoining districts."

—— The following is from the *Singapore Free Press*, March 18:—"By H. N. M's Steam-ship *Batavia*, Captain Vander Moore, which arrived here yesterday, having left Batavia on the 12th instant, we have files of the *Java Courant* and *Java Bode* to the 12th instant.

The *Java Bode* of the 2nd contains the following paragraph respecting the proceedings against Mr. Gibson, the American citizen, who has been so long detained in custody at Batavia:—

"Yesterday the Court of Justice here gave judgment in the affair of Gibson the commander, and Graham chief mate, of the American schooner *Flirt*. Both were accused of high treason, consisting in having incited the Sultan of Jambi to rebel against the Dutch Government, through means of a letter written by the first to that prince, which was to be carried by the other, but in which he was prevented by the Police at Palembang. The public prosecutor demanded that the said persons should be exposed beneath the gallows for the space of an hour, imprisoned for twelve years in the house of correction, and thereafter condemned to perpetual banishment from the Netherlands Indian possessions and deprivation of all civil rights. The Court of Justice by its sentence acquitted these persons of the charges against them, but ordered that they should remain in custody, until the case had been reviewed by the Supreme Court of Justice for Netherlands India."

—— Though the writer of the following in the *Bombay Gazette*, has been led into a mistake, no such rule having been adopted as that referred to, yet the remarks are worthy of notice, and may be useful to some:—"I deem this a fitting opportunity to allude to the rule, which, it appears from the newspapers, has been recently introduced, of compelling natives to take off their shoes upon their entrance into the Sudder Court. When, as a justification of such a rule, there is mentioned that such a practice prevails among the natives as a mark of respect from the one to another, it must be borne in mind, that it arises from a religious principle; that there is a portion of every native's house, which is looked upon as pure, and which he himself will not dare to enter wearing his shoes; that it is from the consciousness of this that natives in paying visits to one another take off their shoes; that there is besides a reciprocity, that not only the person paying the visit, but he who receives it, is without shoes; that in conformity with this custom, the Judges of the Sudder should themselves be unshod; that there is in none of our courts of justice, such a sacred place as every respectable native has in his house. The custom too has almost completely disappeared in Bombay among the respectable natives, who did not take off their shoes in visiting one another, unless they happen to enter the very rooms devoted to sacred purposes."

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* says:—"We greatly regret to announce the death of Dr W. F. Watkins, Civil Surgeon at the Presidency, which melancholy event took place at Breach Candy, in this Island, on the night of Friday the 1st instant. Dr. Watkins came out to India in June 1833, and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in April 1848. He was all through the first Affghan campaign, being Assistant Surgeon with one of the troops of Horse Artillery which went up to Cabool with Lord Keane. For some years Dr. Watkins held the appointment of Garrison Surgeon in Bombay, and about three years ago was allowed to exchange with Dr. Leith, the gentlemen who now fills that situation, upon which the deceased became Civil and Police Surgeon at the Presidency. Dr. Watkins was much respected both in his profession and by all who knew him, and had a very considerable private practice amongst merchants and other gentlemen not in the service of Government. He leaves a widow to whom he was only united in July last, and an infant of a few weeks old, besides a young family at home by a former wife. There are few of those who are acquainted with Dr. Watkins, who will not deeply lament to learn the sad intelligence of his death."

——We take the following from the same:—It is not long since the *Morning Advertiser* stated on authority, which at the time he averred had never misled him, that two of the most distinguished ladies in England had reached that stage in progress of Puseyism, which naturally terminates in Romanism adding that one of the noble ladies, both moving in the highest circles of aristocratic society, might be daily expected to avow herself an adherent of the Church of Rome. In the *Advertiser* of the 16th February, the Editor now says "it is no longer a secret among the friends of the lady, that she has secretly gone entirely over to the Church of Rome, that the only thing that deters her from publicly avowing herself a member of that Church, is the resolutely expressed determination of her noble husband to deprive her of the education and society of her children should she take that step."

—— The *Benares Recorder* says:—"Many years have elapsed since the period, in which convivial excesses, were viewed with an eye of toleration, by English Society. Then it was a very common coincident, upon entering the parlour of a country-gentlemen, at an early hour in the morning to behold the host and the guests of the previous night, lying on the floor in various imposing attitudes, enwrapt in sleep, around a table, thickly strewed with empty bottles, broken tumblers and other articles plainly bearing evidence, that the party had been a *little jovial*, to say the least. Society now, to its honour be it spoken, views the Drunkard with that reprobation and contempt, which he so well deserves, for he not only ruins himself, but also by his pernicious ex-

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ample, infects every one with whom he is associated. In the present day, we do not see as much drunkenness in the Bengal Army as in former years, still occasionally a very painful case is brought promptly o our notice"

WEDNESDAY,—APRIL 6.

—— The *Hurkaru* says :—"The tenor of all recent accounts from home has tended to damp our expectation of that "boon" so long and so earnestly prayed for by Indian newspaper readers and newspaper proprietors—a reduced newspaper postage. Still, however, we were inclined to trust in the Governor General. It was generally understood that he had strongly recommended the establishment of an uniform one anna postage for newspapers; and it was confidently stated that the Court of Directors had left the settlement of the matter in his hands. Now, we begin to fear that our confidence has been misplaced. We hear that his Lordship in Council is about to pronounce a decision on the long pending question, and that the "boon" has dwindled down to an uniform rate of *two annas* for newspapers not exceeding three tolas and a half in weight,—four annas for six tolas, and two annas in addition for each three tolas in excess of six."

—— The *Chronicle* "Believes that arrangements are in progress, or have already been made, by the New Crystal Palace Company with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam packet Company, to despatch one of their vessels at an early date, for the purpose of bringing over to this country the celebrated Cleopatra's Needle, to be deposited in the Crystal Palace."

—— The *New York Tribune* says :—"A memorial was recently presented to the United States Senate, asking for a grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, to be located along the line of a telegraph which the memorialists propose to build between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the way of the Salt Lake City. We have seen the plan and estimates of the above project and are acquainted with the individuals who are engaged in the enterprise, as well as with their means, and feel convinced that not only is the plan perfectly feasible, and the best that could be devised, but also that the projectors have the adequate funds, and are the very men to put it through. The projectors contemplate the construction of a subterranean line, with testing tubes every five, and working stations every one hundred miles throughout the route. The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco by the way of Salt Lake City, being about 2,400 miless there will consequently be twenty-four of these stations on the route, each settled by several families, furnishing a nucleus for so many towns at no distant day, and serving, from the first day of their occupation, as halting places for the innumerable caravans of emigrants that are constantly traversing the great prairies of the West between St. Louis and the shores of the Pacific. The advantages of the undertaking, even from this point of view, can hardly be overestimated. But it will also open to the market an almost unlimited amount of land along the line of the proposed grant, which is now lying waste, and trodden, only by the foot of the Indian in pursuit of game, or the hoof of the buffalo, and thus be the means of adding a large sum to the revenues of the country. The memorialists propose to give to the government in return for the grant, the right for ever to transmit, free of charge, over their line, all official despatches and communications, with a preference over all others; and they stipulate, in addition, that if they or their assigns shall, at any time after the line is opened cease to operate it for six months, said line, with all its appurtenences, shall be forfeited to the government. The projectors of this vast enterprise ask for no money, but simply for a grant of land—land which at present is worth nothing, and probably will not be for a century to come, except through the agency of this or of some similar undertaking."

THURSDAY,—APRIL 7.

—— The *Bombay Gazette* has heard that a clipper from Shanghai reached Hongkong just before the departure of the *Singapore*, bringing intelligence that the Emperor had solicited aid from the British, to enable him to quell or resist the rebellion or revolution now going forward there. It is said that the insurgents are animated by a feeling of hostility towards the *outside Barbarians*; and if the English interfere we suppose it will be in behalf of the Emperor, or of themselves. The present altitude of things in the Celestial Empire, is of unusual interest.

—— The opening of the Railway between Bombay and Tanna, is appointed to take place on the 18th inst.

—— The two men under sentence of death were yesterday executed. They bitterly reproached one another on the scaffold, and died calling on their gods.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Sholapoor, on the 25th March, the lady of captain Wray, artillery, of a daughter. At Mazagon, on Thursday the 17th March, Mrs W. H. Wakeman, of twins, son and daughter.

DEATH.—At Surat, John Richard Gidley, the beloved and deeply lamented child of capt. R. J. Edgerley, 29th regiment N. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—April 1st, B S N Company's steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, from Dasgaum yesterday. Steamer Lowjee Family, H H Simon, from Surat yesterday. 2nd, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Singapore, C. Evans, from Woosung 27th Feb., Singapore 18th March, Penang 20th March, Hongkong 11th March, and Galle 29th March. Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, from Surat yesterday. Ship Richard Cobden, C. Stewart, from Liverpool 20th Nov., touched at Tellicherry; spoke the Ursula, from Liverpool to Bombay; Ship Columbus, from Amoy; and Ship Gladiator, from Liverpool to Bombay. Ship Gladiator, James Ofin, from London 10th Nov., touched the Cape of Good Hope, Cannanore and Mangalore. 3rd, Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. 5th, Ship Challenger, James Killick, from London, Gravesend 29th December. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—March 30th, steamer Phlox, F M Ellis to Surat. 31st, B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, to Dasgaum. Steamer Sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, to Surat. Ship Volussar, G S Thompson, to Canton in China. April 3rd, steamer Lowjee Family, H. Simon, to Surat. April 4th, Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Vingorla. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay, W. J. Tregear, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong. B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, to Surat. 5th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Dasgaum.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers :—

Per Dwarka, from Dasgaum :—Mr C Kingcome.

Per Lowjee Family, from Surat :—2 ladies, 3 gentlemen, and 50 natives.

Per Singapore, from Woosung, &c. :—J. Ritchie, Esq.; mr Barley; Lieut. Heathcote, R. N.; mrs Fleming; and 5 natives.

Per G. R. Clerk, from Surat :—Lieut. Cotes; and 90 natives.

Per Richard Cobden, from Liverpool :—Mr Bothwell, wife and child; one Conductor of Ordnance Department.

Per Gladiator, from London :—A. Holt, H. M.'s 83rd; Rowland Bateman, H. M.'s 64th; and John Lumsdaine, Esq., C. S.

Per Phlox, from Surat :—Lieut. Wilson; revd. mr Dhunjeebhoy; and 193 natives.

Per Dwarka, to Surat :—The Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, and suite.

Per J R Carnac, to Surat :—Major Greathead; Brigadier Cavaye; Lieut. Payson; Lieut. Hamon; Dr Davidson; mr J C Farquharson; a lady and several natives.

Per Phlox, to Surat :—Colonel Goodfellow, a lady, and several natives.

Per Steamer Phlox, to Dasgaum :—The Commander-in-Chief and Suite.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Screw Steam Ship *Bombay*, to Galle &c. :—For Southampton :—Lieut. G. Atkinson; Major Partridge; mrs Mackenzie; Dr. and mrs Macintire, and 4 children and Eur. servant; and Ensign Ramsay. For Suez: J. T. Lawrence, Esq. For Australia: J. Macindoe, Esq.; mrs Hill, and native servant;—Citon De Souza and Antonio Domingo, 2nd class passengers. For Hongkong: Jehangeer Pestonjee, Esq. and native servant; Nowrojee Jewanjee, Esq.; Hajee Abas Hussain, Esq., and native servant. For Singapore: Capt. and mrs Warburton, infant and native servant. For Calcutta: J. H. Williams, Esq., and servant; and 2 native deck passengers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st March, 1853.

Mr. H. Liddell, on the 12th instant, received charge from Mr. W. E. Frere of the office of Agentfor the Right Hon'ble the Governor at Surat.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Davies, Resident at Baroda, under date the 14th February last, is extended for the further period of one month, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Cameron assumed charge of his appointment of Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. E. P. Down, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed to remain in the Districts under his charge for the period of three months, from the 26th February last.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1853.

Mr. H. Hebbert received charge from Mr. Liddell, on the 29th ultimo, of the office of Agent for the Right Hon'ble the Governor at Surat.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1853.

Lieutenant A. T. Etheridge, Assistant Inam Commissioner, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Kolapoor, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1853.

Mr. H B. Lockett, Acting 1st Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, 3rd Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, joined his appointment on the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1853.

Mr. H. Hebbert delivered over charge of the Broach Collectorate to Mr. C. J. Davies, 1st Assistant Collector, on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. D. Davidson, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, joined his appointment on the 11th ultimo.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1853.

Mr. R. S. L. S. Pasley has been directed to proceed to Nassick, to prosecute there his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is permitted to proceed to Sattara, to prosecute there his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1853.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, to be Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Ruttnagherry, vice Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, appointed Acting Judge and Session Judge of Sholapore.

The leave of absence granted under date the 22nd instant to Mr. J. R. Morgan, Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, is to have effect from the 28th instead of the 21st instant.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, delivered over charge of the Konkan Adawlut on the 28th instant to Mr. C. H. Cameron, the Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1853.

Mr. A. Spens, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1853.

Mr. A. W. Jones, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, an extension for one month of the leave of absence granted to him, on private affairs, under date the 23rd February last.

Row Saheb Moroba Canoba, Sudder Ameen of Broach, is appointed Principal Sudder Ameen at Colaba, as a temporary arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1853.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey, Assistant and Acting 3rd Assistant to the Magistrate of Belgaum has been examined in the Criminal branch of the Regulations of Government, and found competent to transact public business.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1853.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, Acting Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, assumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. H. Hebbert, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station from Mr. Reid on the 29th ultimo.

Lieutenant Arthur, Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee, resumed charge of the office of Officiating Captain of Police on the 15th ultimo.

Mr. H. L. Anderson to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1853.

Mr. R. H. Ryan, of the Civil Service, is allowed leave of absence, for three years from the date of his embarkation, to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1853.

Mr. J. W. Slack, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1853.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information :—

Furloughs available on this date, 5.
Admitted, Mr. G Grant, Civil Service.

The appointment of Major Pope as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee is cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. Ludwick, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has been examined in the Printed Regulations, and found qualified to transact public business.

Mr. J. F. Hore received charge of the Office of Administrator General on the 1st instant.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingall, of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 16th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1853.

Mr. J. Jefferson, Acting Registrar of the Diocese, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, from the 21st ultimo to the 31st October next.

Mr. G. F. Rimington has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Diocese, during Mr. Jefferson's absence.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

SQUADRON ORDER BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th April 1853.

Mr. Morrison, acting master, having reported his arrival from the Indus Flotilla, is directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary.

Mr. G. Bonham, a volunteer for the I. N., having arrived from England, by the ship Challenger, on the 5th instant, was directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary from that date.

The following changes to have effect from this date:

Lieutenant Adams, from the Queen to the Ajdaha, and Lieutenant Crane, from the Ajdaha to the Queen.

The Superintendent of Pattamars is directed to have the Bheema ready for sea forthwith.

(Signed.) E. W. DANIELL,
Assistant Superintendent I. N.

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